

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music—Metines | La Paverita. American In Citate—Barnan's Grint Show, Matines. Booth's Theatre-The Poul's Revenge. Matines Hijou Opers House Ages Ago. Watthee. Daiy's New The stre-The Way on Live. Maline Haverly's Theatre-Widow Bedott, Matthee, Diymple Theatre-The Rethers. Mattuce.

Pack Theatre-Little Detective Matthew Steinway Hall-Concert. Standard Licenter Miller, Matines an Francisco Minsteria-Begile's Pirates. Natine Sentre Comique-Mulligan Guard Surpriss. Matines Funy Pastor's Theatre—Variety. Union Square Theatre—The Law Orphons Matthew Wallach's Theatre—To Marry or Soi to Marry, Mattuce Windoor Theatre—A Celebrated Case. Mattuce.

Subscription Rates.

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The Army Bill.

The House debate, in Committee of the Whole, on the money paragraphs of the Army Appropriation bill is already ended, for the pending additional section now proposed prohibiting the employment of troops as a police force to keep the peace at the polls does not touch the question of the spesific sums to be appropriated.

Reviewing the legislation thus far, the leading point to notice is the uniform rejection of all suggestions looking to economy or to a reduction of the amount asked by the committee.

The first of these suggestions came in the form of an amendment, offered by Mr. DIBRELL, to provide for only twenty-five majors in the pay department, instead of fifty. It was shown that over forty of the existing paymasters were appointed from civil life, and not from the line of the army; that when testimony was taken on this subject before the Military Committee of the last Congress, thirty-three of the paymasters were found to be in the Eastern States, and only seventeen with the troops in the field; that the question concerned not only the \$2,500 pay of each paymaster, but the clerk, horse, fodder, rations, and travelling expenses to which he was entitled. Still more striking was the fact that the joint committee of both Houses, which presented the BURNSIDE bill, unanimously agreed to reduce the number of paymasters to twentyfive, although that committee contained members disposed to give the army everything it could ask in the way of officers. Even the Paymaster-General testified to the last Congress that he only required fortyfive paymasters. The House in committee refused to part with one, and Mr. DIBRELL's amendment was rejected.

The second effort at economy was made by Mr. SPARKS's amendment, urged by the Committee on Military Affairs, prohibiting the hiring of contract surgeons from civil life with troops at posts or in the field until all the commissioned surgeons had been first assigned to such duty. Thereupon a letter from the Surgeon-General was read, declaring that commissioned surgeons were needed. at the Soldiers' Homes, and to prepare hisborinoh, the mothern In deference to this BPARKS's proposition was adopted:

"And this shall not be construed as requiring the ar signment to duty with troops of commissioned surgeons who are now or may hereafter be put in charge of the National Soldiers Homes, or those who are detailed to prepare the medical and surgical history of the war of the rebellion, or those who may be detailed on examinmg boards."

It was shown that there were but one huncould properly be stationed, and yet one of these one hundred and seventy-three surgeons there are but twelve to-day performbeing either at posts or in the Eastern States. But the Committee of the Whole rejected the proposition to limit the hiring of civilian surgeons for field service.

The third attempt at economy was made In the text of the bill itself, reducing the amount of commutation for rations now allowed to a certain class of men known as general service clerks. The army rations are reckoned at twenty cents a day; but under War Department orders, sanctioned by past appropriation bills, they get a doland elsewhere, where they serve, on the in cities than in the field. The suggestion was made by the Commissary-General that seventy-five cents a day was a fair allowance, and the committee adopted it in the bill, as the saving would be \$30,000 a day. The House struck out this provision, and then the advocates of reduction gave up the contest and quitted the field.

With these efforts at economy thus signally baffled in the House, the chances are that the Senate will build up in the other direction, when the Army Appropriation bill comes before it.

It is remarkable how lavish a certain class of statesmen are in spending other people's

The Impending Peril.

In his recent speech at Mansfield, wherein he formally announced himself as a candidate for President, JOHN SHERMAN did not pretend to conceal the magnitude of the results dependent on the election next November. On the contrary, he urged it as an additional reason for the Republicans to rally to his standard. What he said on this topic is worthy of the most serious thought of all parties. We quote his words:

"The question for the people of the United States to party to be placed in control of the executive and judi cial branches of the Government, for the judicial branch

will follow the rate of the executive branch.

"The Supreme Court of the United States, which has been the bulwark of equal rights and fair elections, will, it the natural course of events, be changed in a single Pres idential term, so as to place the Democratic party in control of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land

This is the first great tense of the campaign." This compliment to the court was merited by its decision sustaining the constitutionality of the DAVENPORT Election laws, and by the votes of MILLER, STRONG, and BRAD-LEY on the Electoral Commission, sustaining the frauds in Louisiana and Florida.

The reconstruction of the Supreme Court the Presidential contest. It is now partisan and bigoted beyond all experience. We have seen it packed to reverse the most corporations. We have seen three of the or to manipulate the market for a rise or

demanded by political necessity. GRANT, OF SHERMAN, OF BLAINE, OF any | ing policy; and the one sort of gambling I to the meaning of the Greek word which they

other Republican, would, if elected President, fill every vacancy on this bench with partisans quite as pronounced as MILLER, and as subservient as BRADLEY or HARLAN. The court would be a mere echo of the Administration. As an interpreter of the Constitution and the laws, it has the power, and as now organized it has the will, to undermine the principles upon which free government rests, by decrees in favor of centralization and of overthrowing home

rule in the States. The steps forward in this direction have already startled all reflecting minds. But let the third term be successful, and this advance will be like infant toddling compared with the strides to despotism that are certain to follow. The real question to be ber with itching pains. considered is, not whether one man or another shall be put in the White House, or whether the Democrats or the Republicans shall have the spoils to distribute, but whether our institutions are to be preserved In their integrity.

A New Device for Selling Mining Shares.

The last trick of the men engaged in inducing ignorant people to gamble in mining stocks has been the formation in New York of a " Ladies' Bullion Club" and a " Ladies' Mining Exchange." The men who are back of the women in this one concern with two names, as it seems to be, probably have on hand, or propose to acquire, mining property, out of which they hope to make money by getting up companies whose stock will be hawked about among women. They may think them a class of the population easy to capture with MUNCHAUSEN stories of the size the promoters of mines always have ready when they are dealing with the most

gullible. The right of throwing away money that belongs to others is not one for which women have had to fight. They have always shared this precious privilege with the sterner sex, and in all times small wits have made much fun of women's aptitude for getting rid of money in their fondness for finery. But only of late years have the means of enabling them to compete with men in the Wall street game of chance been

reduced to a sort of organization. That when once the taste for gambling seizes them women are apt to make a mania of it, we know very well. Just as the habit of opium eating and alcoholic stimulation. when it has once been acquired, gets an even more tyrannical hold on the feminine organization than on that of men, so the rage for gambling possesses more completely their excitable imaginations. Formerly at Baden Baden the most intent players were women, and now at Monaco the women gamblers are among the most engressed at the tables. When the South Sea Bubble reached its greatest brilliance, and was on the point of bursting, women were almost frantic in their courting of the fabulous riches promised by the scheme.

And now when the mining bubbles are expanded to their hugest size and are blown about most thickly, women are to be enticed into the crowd for whose infatuation they were inflated. It is creditable to the better class of Wall street brokers of the school antecedent to the importation of the mining business from San Francisco that they refuse to encourage women in dabbling in stocks, though the bucket shops rejoice to add them to their victims. If women spend their money in finery they get something that may enhance their charms; but Hadiy to lose the willing Ada the Fesalty too, for one of the first requisites of feminine

loveliness is a sweet and placid temper. For the information of our fair friends. upon whose geptle faces we should never wish to see the wrinkles feverish anxiety and bitter disappointment make, we will tell them something about mining. In the whole history of speculation there has never fired and forty posts where medical officers arisen a more conscienceless body of sharps than has been developed by the search for hundred and seventy-three surgeons in com- the precious metals in our Western States mission. It was further shown from the and Territories. San Francisco has the letter of the Surgeon-General himself that | credit of generating this brood. They have accumulated a large share of the wealth of ing duty with troops in the fleid, the rest | the city. At one time they made gambling in mining stocks about as general in San Francisco as the purchase of lottery tickets in Havana or in Naples. Coming hither, they have laid their plans to repeat the game on a larger scale at the East.

It is within bounds to say that during the last six months ten millions a day in nominal capital in mining ventures have been put on the San Francisco and Eastern markets. The fashionable way is to form a company with a capital of from five to ten millions, with from fifty thousand to a hunlar a day as commutation in Washington | dred thousand shares, at \$100 each. The shares are put on the market at from \$2 to ground that the cost of meals is much higher | \$20 a share. A very favorite device is naming a small price, say \$2.50 a share, for the first 10,000 shares, for instance, and issuing a notice that the next 10,000 will cost, say, \$5 a share. The first sales alone pay for the mine and give its proprietors a large bonus. In a great majority of cases nothing more is done with the mine. Sometimes nothing whatever is attempted in the way of its de velopment. Gold, or silver, or both, may have been traced in the region where it is situated, but only a hole has been dug. It is better to leave the precious metals for the imagination to find. The mine has not even been bought. It has only been bonded, the refusal of it for a stipulated period obtained, and the sale of the shares furnishes the pur-

chase money. The so-called mining departments of newspapers contain glowing hints and promises of gold and silver in the mines of the companies, and the promoters push the sale of their shares with the zeal of an old Coney Island monte man. The shares are put on the market at so small a price-a few dollars -that even the poor can buy them, just as the very poor can buy policy tickets, and those who are a little better off can squeeze enough out of their savings to pay for Havana lottery tickets. And here is the trouble about this mining business. It is organized to catch the pennies of all classes, and to stimulate the rage for getting money with out work which is so universal. There are people engaged in peddling mining shares among domestic servants even. They are advertised like patent medicines, and boys have been induced to invest in San Francisco, while here in New York we see this movement to play on the imagination of women. It is safe to say that nineteentwentieths of the capital put on the market, in mining shares, represents no real value,

and can never bring any return. Yet that there are mines which are profitable is undoubtedly true. Some of them is one of the most important incidents to are in private hands, and there are those whose managers make the gold and silver they dig up return them enormous rewards, not only in intrinsic value, but also by ensolemn judgments, in the interest of great abling them to unload stock at high prices, Judges violate their oaths and outrage law | fall, as they can easily do with their control and justice to consummate the foulest crime | of the working of the property. But of all in American history. This experience stocks, mining shares are the most dangershocked the country, and has prepared publous and delusive for men and women who He opinion for even greater wrongs, when know nothing about them. The chances of winning are no better than those in play- takes issue with the King James translators as

is just as rulnous or demoralizing as the . We therefore advise our fair friends to avoid the acquaintance of the women of the

Will Money Do It?

Ladies' Bullion Club.

It is pretty clearly apparent now that Gen. Grant cannot get the Republican nomination except by the use of large sums of money.

Will money buy the nomination? There will be in the Republican National Convention many pure and patriotic delegates who would scorn a bribe. In so large a political body, on the other hand, there will almost certainly be a considerable num-

Among GRANT's zealous and crafty supporters there are men of immense and almost boundless wealth, who would not be too scrupulous in the use of money to put a candidate forward through whose favor they hope very largely to profit.

To accept a bribe is not universally regarded as so beinous an offence as it ought to be considered. Beyond a reasonable doubt United States Senators have been elected in New York, Pennsylvania, and other States by the direct use of money. The recent conviction of KEMBLE and others of having attempted to bribe members of the Pennsylvania Legislature shows that such practices are not entirely free from danger; but, on the other hand, one of the grounds on which a pardon for KEMBLE was solicited was that bribery had heretofore been so common!

It is far more likely that GRANT may be nominated by the free expenditure of money than that he will be elected. A nomination can be bought much more easily than an election by the people. It is not at all improbable that GRANT will be nominated by bribery, and then be defeated at the polls

Arrests That Should Be Paid For.

In a single day two men have been arrested, charged with passing counterfeit money. In both cases the money, on a thorough examination, turned out to be genuine and good!

Complainants who are so careless as to cause such arrests, without first having ascertained that the money certainly is counterfeit, ought surely to be made to pay dearly for their mistake. Indeed, what can be adequate compensation to an innocent man for having been subjected to such an indignity?

It is said that there are spurious five-dollar pieces now in circulation which are very difficult of detection, inasmuch as the outside of the genuine coin is preserved, while the inside is sawed out, and the skeleton is then filled up with some base metal.

But nowever difficult it may be to distinguish bad money from good, there is no difficulty in abstaining from making an arrest in a doubtful case.

The Senate made use of vesterday in discussing the condition of affairs at the West Point Academy. Putting aside the question of whether the colored endet's story is true or not, it was generally agreed that West Point cadets act toward one another in disgraceful ways. Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in the vigor of their disapproving language, and more than one Senator hinted that it were better to abolish the Academy than to permit the continuance of some of the praclution to inquire into the colored cadet WHIT-TAKER'S case, was not ended. The Ute agreement upon routine measures throughout the session

The passage in the Senate, on Thursday, of a joint resolution authorizing Mr. ALEXAN-DER RAMSEY to send a quantity of Government property, including tents, flags, and camp equipage, to the Knights Templar for their Grand Encampment in Chicago, creates a queer precedent. Only in a metaphorical sense car the Knights be regarded as a military body But this is Presidential year, and the Knights have votes.

Gen. TECUMSEH SHERMAN gives rather a ool reason for abling the Louisiana State Uni versity to acquire gratuitously the military barracks and arsenal at Baton Rouge. Cer tainly these buildings are Government property, and if it be true, as Gen. SHERMAN writeto Congressman Ackles, that the United States will probably never again have occasion to use them for military purposes, the true disposi tion would be to sell them, and then the university can become a bidder or buyer if it chooses Gen. SHERMAN, however, writes to Mr. ACELEN

the city of Charleston, for which an envision act here introduced by sensitive Bernaria Bernaria. I solve not not him and stories similar total, to enable the Secretary Martio leaves this property to this college for a bound price, and, by watching the billion his various shows think you on introduce table to enquer at though due think you on into the sale to enqueer at though due the whereby you can full the request of the Born's Supervisors. When the full, after it is introduced a secretal to the Mintary Committee is some to the W Department for report, I will report favorable. Yellowhere those whose presents of an other property of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the Mintary Committee is some to the W Department for report, I will report favorable.

If this sort of thing is done in one State, i may as properly be done in all; if done with one kind of Government property, it may as properly be done with all kinds. That policy would soon assemble a numerous class of applicants at the doors of lawyers, by no means to the benefit of the Treasury.

The Republicans must look to their laurels when Rhode Island refuses to return the regular ticket, and sends the election of a Governor to the Legislature. This new departurrather astonished the old leaders, accustomed to register four or five thousand majority as a matter of course. It is said to have affected Senator Anthony almost as badly as losing the Chairmanship of the Committee on Printing and that was no small loss by any means. The martial air of his colleague, who looks forward to six years more of Senatorial distinction, is also said to have been lowered in tone by this sad intelligence. In fact, he did not know what they could have been about in the Planta-

tions to have allowed this sort of thing. Coming, too, right on the heels of the defeat of a GRANT delegation to Chicago, which AN-THONY and BURNSIDE had set up, it has a significance which the machine managers do no at all reliah. Their subjects are getting rebelious. Look at the figures: LITTLEFIELD Republican, 10,015; Howard, Prohibitionist, 5,056; KIMBALL, Democrat, 7,090; Republicar minority, 2.131. On the other hand, Haves had majority of 5,075 in 1876; VAN ZANDT, Republican, had a majority for Governor of 3.815 in 1878; VAN ZANDT, Republican, had a majority for Governor of 3.781 in 1879. This is only a political straw, but, taken in connection with the last elections in Massachusetts and Maine, it indicates that New England is shaken in her ancient loyalty to the Republican party.

If the Republican party comes away from Chicago without the GRANT milistone tied around its neck, no part of the thanks for its escape will be due to the timid Republican politicians and newspapers that are opposed to the third term, but do not dare say so above their

In a recent Charge or Pastoral Letter, or something of that sort, the Lord Bishop of Litchfield has been admonishing the Church of England parsons under his invisidiction not to dwell "too prominently" in their sermons upon hell. As the preachers of the Establish ent are not much given to the introduction of such unpleasant topics into their discourses. the Bishop's caution looks like an excess o prudence. But everybody will be interested to earn that this light of Anglican orthodoxy

rendered endless and everlasting. Siding with the heretics, and also with many modern scholars not esteemed heretics, the Bishop says that the word means merely "very long," and should have been so translated.

Colors to the front was the word in the fifth day of the walking match. Haur and PEGRAM lending all the rest. JAYDEE, the hero of the dart and borseshoe, took a rest all day yesterday and the night previous. Noticeable above everything, yesterday, were the surprising scores; for, unless something breaks, the greatest previous record can be beaten at the close of the walk to-night.

better arguments than the recent hangings, The hangman of Samuel Robinson in Leesburg, Va., yesterday morning did his work in private, but the public will surely know of the bungling performance and its revolting details.

It is undoubtedly a very unpleasant thing for thirteen of the delegates to the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session at Norwich, Conn., that they are chosen to sit in judgment upon the Rev. A. W. Paror of Glastonbury, Conn., the Rev. C. E. WALKER of Somerset, Mass., and the Rev. A. L. Duantso of Monument, Mass., who are charged with immorality and unchristian conduct. But it must be even more unpleasant for the three accused clorgymen, whether they be innocent or guilty. The investigation is held in secret, as clerical scandals are so common that it is improper to inflict the details upon the public.

To-night Vionaux and Shosson begin their billiard match at the Cremorne Garden in Paris, for a money stake of \$1,000 and the gate receipts. Both players have made extraordinary runs in practice, and the progress of the match will be watched with great interest on both sides of the ocean.

The life of EUGENE FAIRFAX WILLIAMSON appears to have been a succession of frauds. Some of them were for the purpose of getting money; some to gain the reputation of a man of brains and cultivation; some were without any visible reason: the most of them were for the purpose of making his way into society. He succeeded. The wonder is that he was not found out before this. Yet "Gentleman Jo" denies that he made money out of the books he had published as coming from his pen, claiming to have had them printed at his own expense. There is in this man's mind an irreit be attained. He ought to be satisfied now.

Burmah cannot keenly mourn the loss of King THEEnaw, who died at the age of 22 after a reign of a year and a half, which proved a prolonged carousal of cruelty and rapacity. Halled as the King of Elephants, Master of Many White Elephants, Most Righteous Mon arch, Lord of Umbrella-using Chiefs, Possessor of Supreme Wisdom, and by many other titles, he promptly signalized his kingly career by slaughtering scores of his royal relatives, old and young, causing them to be tortured with ingenious ferocity in his presence. It is difficult to believe that another ruler like him will be found, and accordingly England may be deprived of excuse for annexing Burmah.

It is about time to announce that the peach crop for the summer is ruined by frosts, and that prices must be advanced. It is rare that this annual announcement is delayed so late as April.

In the concentration of pedestrian interest at Madison Square Garden it seems to have been almost forgotten that WESTON has been walking against time this week in San Francisco, having two local walkers to relieve the monotony of his performance. His labors began at 1 o'clock last Monday morning, and his proposition was to beat his London record of

An Old Democrat's Ponderings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a reader of Tick Sits out here in Jersey, and while its rays are pretty bright, I want a little more light on one thing. Some time are you printed a list of officeholders who helped in the great reand of 1877, under the title, "How Haves has paid the men who counted him in " Hot A Mouraful Gathering in the Little Church of

A Trap for Rural Democrats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I enclose s call made by Nathaniel C. Moas, who professes to be "Chairman of the Democratic State Committee." It is well calculated to deceive Tural Democrats who are no ties them to believe that it is what it purports to be intrough derect to accomplish that which he cannot a complish in a strainflow and manner. As for throne County, in which this said is being arrelated, its critical and in a support Benedick Armond in his attempt to betra

Taxing Bank Shares.

The Legislature recently passed an act to sensely the defect in the law relative to taxing the shares a national bank stockholders that was brought to light a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, be Tax Commissioners thereupon saked the national canks to send to them the names of their stockholders.
The officers of earlier of the forty-seven national banks this city sent to the Tax Commissioners, the following In the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the city of S.

"tensities. The officers of this bank have furnished as not of the shareholders and thousand you a list of the shareholders and their residences only at your request, and as a matter of convenience and courtesy to you, not acknowleding any right on your part to place, and they protest accurately for placing, the name of any stockholder of this bank upon the annual record of the assessed valuation of real and personal record of the assessed valuation of real and personal record of the shares of stockholder with respect to his shares of stock in this bank. The Tax dominisationers will tax the shareholders of the banks, notwithstanding their protest.

Campaign Notes.

The Tammany primaries for the election of delegates to the Tammany State Convention will be held on Thursday evening, April 15. Three delegates and three alternates will be elected in each Assembly disrict. Five hundred Tammany men will go to the Concention by special train.

The regular Democracy will elect their delegates to the Democratic State Convention in accordance with the prince which has obtained in secondance with the role which has obtained in every State Convention since 1871. Frimaries will be held in each of the 678 election districts on Monday evening, April 12. At these primaries delegates to twenty four Assembly District Colorentions will be chosen. Each District Coavention will elect three delegates to the State Convention.

The Charmanatup of the regular learnersacy's General Committee has been formally bendered to Abram S. Hewitt. He has not yet signified his acceptance.

Two Reports Concerning Acklen. WASHINGTON, April 8.-There will probably e majority and minority reports presented by the Comittee on Judiciary in Acklen's case. As the investiga mittee on Judiciary in Ackien's case. As the investiga-tion is not yet concluded, it is impossible to say whether a majority of the committee will recommend that Ackien be entoured or acquitted. The Judiciary Committee was nownered to investinate particiarly the question of the motive which midmed Ackien to make the false report to the House. The system that is in has not convenced at the members of the committee that Ackien was actuated by any corrupt motive. The investigation has been post-posed until he returns from Louisiana.

Gen. Grant at Mobile. MOBILE, April 9 .- At 1 o'clock to-day, Gen. frant arrived by special train from New Orleans, and was received by a company of artillery of the Washing-

Sixty-two New Lawyers. ROCHESTER, April 9 .- The report of the Ex nimus Committee of the General Term, Supreme Court hows that out of a close of wighter applicable sixty three low attorneys and connection are admitted to practic in the contract this State. Henceral Term shidness as these the largest class of ancies sent candidates for ad-mesting to the bar they every heard of.

RANDALL AND WALLACE,

Reported Arrangement Between the Two Democratic Factions in Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 9 .- For ten years or more there has been an almost continuous antagonism, between the adherents of Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall in this State. The result at the annual State Conventions was ever varying, frequently surprising, always gratifying to the Republicans, and never beneficial to the Democratic party.

Until within a day or two the quarrel between these two factions has been so blitter that but one conclusion was expected-a boit in the State Convention, two full delegations to Cincinnati, The opponents of the gallows could ask no and a complete disruption of the Democratic better arguments than the recent hangings. party in Pennsylvania. Wiser counsels are now prevailing, and their result promises a new departure in the polities of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania; hereafter its common clemy is to be the Republican party, and not it-The factions will come together at the State

Convention and settle their troubles upon a basis creditable alike to Wallace and Randall, without dishonor to anybody and with benefit to all concerned. The plan is to have a Chair-man of the State Convention, which meets on to all concerned. The plan is to have a Chairman of the State Convention, which meets control 25th of this month, acceptable to Walness and Randall—either Lewis C. Cassidy of this city, or ex. Senator A. H. Bill of Union County; the selection of a Chairman of the State Committee entirely acceptable to both factions—the Hon, William S. Steiner, ex. Compressman from the Chambershard district, probably—and the election of a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention made up equally from the two factions, or twenty-nine Wallace men and twenty-nine Randal men. Among other things every effort on the part of Randall's followers will be made to return Wallace to the Senate, and the threatened effort to defeat Randall for a return to Concress from his district will be abandoned.

This means more than I have here stated. It means that if it should be deemed wise not to nominate Mr. Tilden at Cincinnati, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall will have the fifty-eight delegates from Pennsylvania.

THE MAJORITY MUST RULE.

So Say Democrats who are Asked to Make Peace with John Kelly.

The Democratic Union's efforts to unite the regular Democratic and Tammany organizations in this city, by persuading them to send a united delegation to the Democratic State Convention, have failed. The Executive Committee of the regular Democracy decided that, as the call for the State Convention invites the participation of those Democrats only who will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, whoever they may be, union is impossible with the Tammany party, who have declared that they will not support Samuel J. Tilden if he is the nominee for President. The committee appointed to prepare an answer to the Democratic Union's proposition sent to that organization yesterday the following: South, and Robert A. Van Wyck, Special Committee Democrat

GENTLEMEN: The communication addressed othe Chairman of the Democratic General lommittee was referred to the sub-executive committee of that organization, which, after areful consideration, unnimously arrived at the conclusions embodied in the enclosed reso-

mas Jefferson, in his inaugural address, Thomas Jefferson, in his inaugural address, expresses his conviction that "absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority was the vital principle of republics, from which there was no appeal but force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

While constrained, for the reasons given, to decline your proposition, the committee entirely appreciate your motives.

ARHAM S. HEWITT,

Chairman Democratic General Committee, EMANUEL B. HART.

Chairman Democratic General Committee.

EMANUEL B. HART.
Chairman Executive Committee.
GEORGE H. PURSER, JOHN MCKEON,
JOHN R. FELLOWS, HUBERT O. THOMPSON,
PETER BOWE.
Special Committee.
Dated New YORK, April 9, 1880.

Dated New Colk, April 9, 1889.

Flareas, In the judgment of this committee, every opportunite means should be unopted to promate the union and consolidation or the Businessey but the unional couple should be unique to promate the union of the consolidation of the Businessey but the unional couple of the unional couple of the unional couple of the consolidation of the unional principle and others to the unional principle and others to make the unique of the couple of the unional principle and others to make the union of the unional principle and others to make the unional principle and others to the union of t

into the National or State Conventions delegates from my oraxintation which threatens to display the form of the Conventions delegates from my oraxintation which there are the results and replacing the first and dates. Whenever such that the convention of the control of the c

BURYING TWO OF THE REFUGEES.

Mount Olivet Yesterday. Death for the first time has entered the

little band of colored refugees from Arkansas. Two of their number, Rufus Patton, aged 47 years, and Mrs. Frances Harris, aged 39, who died at St. Luke's Hospital of pneumonia, were buried yesterday noon from the Mount Olivet Church, 218 West Thirty-sixth str donly lighted hall was crowded with negroes. In front of the pulpit rested the two coffins, side by side. While the relatives were entering, the congregation sang in a minor key:

We are passing away. We are passing away. We are passing away. Like a short winter day

We are passing away.

Like a short winter day.

The Rev. Mr. Wister, pastor of the church, prayed and read from the periptures. Mr. Lewis, one of the refugers, likened their journers to the departure of the children of Israel for the premised and of Canaan.

"We don't know," said he, "whether we shall ever set there. I never expect to reach that land, but I mirgoing to start on the way. Some die in the United States, some may die on the sea, and some may die in Liberia. Sickness is ours, mourning is ours, sorrow is ours; all things are ours, death is ours."

The speaker was interrupted frequently by cries and moans from the audience.

The bodies were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Seven of the refugees are sick in the rooms over the church, and eight or nine are at 8t. Luke's Hospital. But the rest do not seem to be discouraged.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

The Rush from the Old World to the New and the Causes Assigned.

The number of immigrants that arrived at this port in March of the present year was 21,658, of whom 6.503 were from Germany, 4,007 from Ireland, 2,780 from England, 2,183 from Sweden, 886 from Italy, 814 from Switzerland, 775 from Scotland, 681 from Austria, 678 from Hungary, and lesser numbers from France, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Poland, and other countries. In March, 1879, only 5,965 immigrants arrived. The number that

and other countries. In March, 1879, only 5,955 immigrants arrived. The number that arrived in March of the present year was greater than in the corresponding month for many years. The arrivals for the three months ended on March 31, 1880, were 35,825, against 11,114 for the corresponding period of the previous year; and for the year ending with March, 1880, the arrivals were 163,656, against 83,833 for the year ended on March 31, 1879.

The large increase in the number of persons coming to make their homes in this country is attributed chiefly to two causes; The hard times over a great part of Europe, and the increased opportunities for obtaining employment in the United States. Persons who have come to this country are in communication with their friends in the countries from which they came, and in that way those at home are kept informed concerning the condition of alfairs here, and the hopes held out to those contemplating smigration. With the exception of the destitute Hungarian immigrants, mention of whom has been made, the condition of the families that have arrived this senson compares favorably with that of immigrants in other years. Nearly all of them were bound for the West, where they had been preceded by one of their number acting as agent, and nearly all had money after paying their fares to their destination. The firsh immigrants do not seem poorer in consequence of the present condition of that country, those who are swerriy affected by the situation there being unable to join the thront of emigrants. It is exceeded that the immigrants of from Ireland, England, and Scotland will increase largely in the counse of the present and a few succeeding months, since the season there for emigrants of immigrants arriving will be almost beyond parallel. As a rule, their stay in New York the better it will be for them and their poekels.

Bonnelly Asking for an Investigation.

Donnelly Asking for an Investigation. WASHINGTON, April 9. - Ignatius Donnelly, the

simant of Washburn's scal, has caused to be published letter in which he says he has written to the Commit tee on Privileges and Elections demanding an inv Mr. Tilden's second Contribution.

Samuel J. Tilden sent his check for \$5,000 to Eusene Kelly & Co. greaterlay, with the request that it is an world to the second of the Dorbess of Mariner since the first field Fund. This is Nr. Tilden's second contribution. The first was also \$5,000.

HOW SPRING FINDS ST. PETERSBURG.

The Canr's Substitute-The Decay of the Third Section-The Flight of the Rich,

St. Petersburg, March 20,-The Supreme Executive Commission, of which Gen. Loris-Melikoff, autograt pro tem., is the head, was created expressly to restore order and tranquil lity throughout the empire. Yet we have neither the one nor the other. It is already evident that the task imposed upon Gen. Loris

Molikoff is above his powers.

Moreover, the Government has been acting all along upon a fatally incorrect theory, to wit, that it has to deal only with a comparatively few discontented persons, enemies of society, whom society should help it to crush out. But the fact is that it is Russian society itself that is discontented. Every educated Russian is either an active or passive enemy of the Czar's Government. The wilful blindness of the Char's advisers to this portentous fact is amazing. ions held by all intelligent Russians are incompatible with despetic institutions, Here is the key to a problem that has greatly

added to the terrors of the Czar. Why is it that the Third Section, with its thousands of gendarmes, detectives, and spies, has proved a broken reed in this crisis? Why did it not detect and frustrate the plot to blow him up in his own palace? In St. Petersburg everybody but the Cark hows that for nearly ten years past the Third Section has been a mere shadow of what it used to be. In these ten years all the henest and able men have retired from it, leaving it in the hands of incapables. The same may be said of the police and the other departments of the Government, the army included. Under these circumstances all the efforts of the Government to receivablish the old order and the old tranquillity will certainly be in vain. The Cark himself gave up the task, and the minor Cars, the Military Governors General, were as unsucceed where they have failed. He has already lost a great deal of the favor he formerly enjoyed with the people of this city. This appears from the talk you hear on all sides. "What an ugly innovation!" was a common remark with reference to the latest execution, which took place in the middle of the city, instead of, as usual, in the suburbs. "There you see the mercantile nature of the Armenian cropping out, Melikoff sanctioned the disgraceful speculation of erecting seats around the scaffold of Miadetsky, and selling them to from one to ten roubles apiece." "The smart Armenian is not any more successful, after all, in discovering the bold conspirators than the tect and frustrate the plot to blow him up in his the scaffold of Mindetsky, and selling them for from one to ten roubles apiece." "The smart Armenian is not any more successful, after all, in discovering the bold conspirators than the simple Russian (Gourkoi," No: Count Mikhail Tariclevitch Loris-Melikoff is not in the right place." These and the like remarks are now heard everywhere in the city. Gen. Melikoff is an Armenian, and the Armenians, being smart and fond of trade on a small scale, are looked upon in Russia with contempt.

Yet Melikoff has entuusiastic admirers, and their excessive praises irritate his rivals and

Yet Meikoff has enthusiastic admirers, and their excessive praises irritate his rivals and enemies. Most prominent among them is the Golas of this city. In one of its recent articles it exclaimed: "Ex Oriente Lux! So it becomes evident that from Caucasus we have to expect salvation from the evils we are suffering from. Here live people of a different type, of the type we need now so much in Bussia. See the despatch sent to Gen. Melikoff by another Caucasian here. Prince Orbeliani: "Go firmly to spatch sent to Gen. Melikoff by another Caucasian hero. Prince Orbeliani: 'Go firmity to death, defending the holy cause of Russia, and God will have mercy on thee.' What wards, and what men!' These and the like culogies, though grateful enough to Gen. Melikoff, craste a great deal of dissatisfaction among the high nobility, who cannot forgive him his unprecedented elevation.

What next? This question is on all lips. It turnings from a great unprecedent of the control of the contro

What next? This question is on all lips. It springs from a great anxiety and a great uncertainty. This is especially true of the notice and wealthy families; many of them have gone abroad and transferred all their movable property to their new homes, with a resolute intention to stay there till the revolutionary storm passes away. They say: "Better to live among the burghers of Switzerland, better to till the soil in Iowa and to submit to the Yankee Constitution, than to stay at home and die by the axe of the monisk or by the pistio of the Ninilist." Our nobility have not forgotten the scenes of the Pougatcheff insurrection. It is a saying with us: "The Russian in his rage is more terrible than the Frenchman." This is why so many rich liusaians, under protext of going to Europe for the summer months are running away from the red spectre of the Revolution.

"Moved to Amend."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE ex of April 2, under the head "Methodists in Council," I | som be paid forthwith.

he honor of the Methodist ministry. The words quoted do not look exactly honest but seem like a cowardly

attempt to damage a rather respectable denomination of Christians. By the indefinite terms in the paragraph it seems (I do not say it is so intended) to throw a slur upon

P. S. Privately, I would sugarst to the dear Dector, as a

TO THE EINTOR OF THE SUN-SOC I must notice your editorial note in yesterday's Sus regarding the Rev. Mr. Miller. Although he did at first deto the proper parties at that rises that he wood be with them in a week. You will certainly adont that it is hardly a proper location for a man with a wise and four children who depend on him for support. The De Kall Avenue Chargel is thingturate in the wing wanged to members a certain lew who are determined to raile from their active misrepresent thou at each Collegence, where they charged here are strongly affected the minister who was shoot to leave them. The flav Meyers Plant, toubelt, Wardel, and Perris who presented each other in the order named, taily realized low much impury a streng of the shoulders, a stake of the most special and an occasional word can do. The publication of Mr. Millers case gives his threads an operumity to say a word in favor of the able and accomplished man, the goes from the leb Kall Avenue Charge with the services of a large majority of the members of the church six transportation. On the walls of one of the Palsec there have because there have beautiful family pictures, including

Mock Auctioneers and Honest Auctioneers. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: An act has just passed the assembly for the roundiment of mock suctions, which is so pulpably unjust to benest ancient. tioneers that it might with propriety be called a buil to punish the innecest. So honest suctioneer will com-plain of the clause to punish those including in dichonest practices although the present law is strict enough and needs only to be enforced to become effection; but to insert a clause compelling all auctioneers to now a become fee of \$5.93 for the sake of dough liasme; is unough barsel, and nonecessary. It is fact punisher the knowent hards for the guilty, and the auctioneers seem to have been singled satisfact this penalty. It is well-known to stifted as some theorems ment in all the various branches or basic news—lankers, brokers, grocers, buttlers, lawvers, and so on, but no law is taked at to make all in times calling any a became tee of \$5.93 in order to do forecess. They can be punished when shown to be dichoursel, and it should be the sales with the auctionees. They are those in the auction business believed and worths, who increas in making latery ground if support their wise and children. Pass this law and their ecouption is gone, and with it the broad and butter of their reactions gone, and with it the broad and butter of their reactions. practices inithough the present law is strict enough an-

A Ruined School Teacher. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can the upon the recommendation of the City Separation

The Case of Mr. David Prince.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My arres for receiving storen gold knowing it to have been stolen is a gross outrage, both on now liberty and reputa-tion, and was made on efficavity based on more suspi-

Nawass, April is The Sixpenny.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-NOT: Please more a deposite in the state may state as such as which the state of the first produced for relativity, Themselver, Themselv When mind also bully are out-of-work, with soul-oxtreinities, a syddown as in the skire, a syring see didherstard, and an independent to the short, the syry was
are in toral chimose states, some of the short of the
distributed lines. In Jestim's sacrotive falls with trathe observe to a hearity condition and speedily remove all
behavy distress—adm.

Dangerous—A root at this sees in the Benefit of the by
and you avoid communities and previousless.—adm.

SUNBEAMS.

... The Prince of Wales will be more than ever popular with the theatrical world, if it be true that be contemplates making 7 instead of 8 the ordinary Lon-

-A retired British Foreign Office copying clerk says that the worst written letters, in point of pen-manship, which reach that office come from Washington, and they are written on the worst paper. The best too, come from another republic—Switzerland.

-A toll gate near Greensburg, Ind., is guarded night and day by ten armed men, at an expense
of \$170 a week, while the receipts are only \$10. The

sidents have repeatedly destroyed it, and the comb have resolved to detend it any cost. -The Calle di San Moise, one of the principal approaches to St Mark's square at Venice is rapidly being demoished to give way to a broad street like that named after Victor Engangel. Italian archeologisti

fear that the Municipality will gradually improve awaj the old and picture spin Venice.

The Abbe Liszt has been appointed a cannot the Cathedral of Albans. The coremony of tohenlobe officiating. A banquet followed, after which the Abbé played on the organ and the plane several re-

markable new pieces of his own composition.

The cold winter has done great damage Champs Elysees, 100,000 must be replaced to the Bols de Boologne, and the new park at the Trocadero must be endirely replanted. The sum of \$200 000 will hardly pay for the damage done.

-The tenants of Lords Lytton and Sandwich ought to think well of them. The former has re-turned to his lierifordshire tenants 20 per cent, of their rents for last year; but the Vicercy of India's generosity has been eclipsed by that of Land Sandwich, who has given his tenants a whole year's root, and, for the futures lowered routs from 45 shillings to 38, shillings per acre.

-A locomptive which, if it equals expectation, will run ninety consecutive miles in muchy min utes, is being built for the Reading Railroad. It is to be need between this city and Philadelphia. Its driving wheels are a foot larger than common in diameter, its weight is five tons greater, and its water tank holds 4.000 gallons; thus no stop will be necessary by the way. -The "Prometheus," by Müller, is the last sensation at Berim. Undoubtedly few sculptors have ver produced a more astonishing group. A child, after gazing a long while at the engle which devours the gi

ant's liver, exclaimed to his mother: " My book on natu.

ral history is good for nothing; you must buy another for me." "Why so?" asked the lady. "Because there is nothing in it about eagles being so fond of liver." -The life of Napoleon III, was attempt infernal machine at Marseilles; in 1853, the pistois of Pianori; the attempt of Bartoldi and Tibaldi in 1857, the mutilated, the Emperor himself received not a scratch but died at Chischurst, attended by five first-rate piny

-Had lightning struck a playhouse and injured those within, there would have been much tall of a dispensation of Providence. It happened, however that the lightning on Sunday struck a Methodist chare in Binghamton, and injured four persons among it forty gathered for prayer. The congregation selt that was a close call, and when, an hour later, the minist took the incident for his text, the hightning proved powerful auxiliary, and was such an effica-of grace that four converts were made then

-The Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Cor pany is busily providing itself with timber for the rule It has already planted hundreds of acres with you timber, and the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, who as an experiment. They do this because catalpa t have stood on their read, entirely unaffected by dec during the past twelve years and because these trees are so valved by farmers for fences that the railroad can get no supply in Missouri. -The brigands that lately captured Col.

Since have now seized Dr. Marulis, a German naturalish, who was travelling through Albania and Bessarahia is: scientific purposes. The ransom demanded for the prito the German Consul at Salomea threatens to put the prisoner to death if their demand is not immedia plied with, and promises, on the other hand, that a new suit of clothes will be presented to the Doctor if the ran

-The most magnificent and costly pearl neckiace in the world is now the property of Countess Benckel, a lady well known at Lendon and Paris. It is made of three historical necklaces, each of which has enjoyed considerable celebrity in former times, time o grandes of Spain, and it is known as the "necklace of the Virgin of Atocha;" the second belonged to the ex-Queen of Naples, and the third was the famous necklace belonging to Empress Emsenie, and by her lately sold to a Lendon leweller for \$100.000.

-M. Saccardo of Padua has made public the results of his experiments on modifying the color of flowers. By mingling from flings with the soil in which adultion of amiline or ensane, the pastils and the petals will built of the latter be supposed into a solution of cosmound

afterward planted, the plant will have for several days and produce flowers of the colors already mentioned.

— Prince Bismarck's present illness is, bya Berlin paper, attributed to a strange came. One of the Prince's invocite pastimes has, for several years, been to attract wild moars to his park at Vorgen by feed stend this sort of thing, and made repeated forays on the Prince's domain, where, in a few days, he killed twenty five hears, always shalling the graup of the game-keepers. Hismarch flow into so violent a rage at this intellizence that he became seriously ill. It is said that he

-Queen Victoria's dislike to George IV. has been shown very decidedly in many practical ways, both at Windsor and at Buckingham Palace, which, after all, is somewhat ungrateful on her Malous's part. as, whatever his failings as a monarch, his successors are indebted to him for having made Windsor tastic one of the most splendid and luxurious residences to the world, and Buckingham Palace, in these respects is not car behind. On the walls of one of the drawns rooms at the Palace there hand for many years five large and beautiful tamily pictures, including the famous partrait f the Duchess of Compectant by Gainsborough; in the centre was George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence, one of his finest examples. But, by way or maintesting her disting of her nucle, the Queen ordered his picture to be removed and consumed to a staircase, filling the warmst above with a portrait of herself painted shortly after she ascended the throne, and which, being one of the most bideous daubs ever seen, was not only altogether out of place, but it positively spoilt the effect of its neighbor

-The telegraphic announcement that two Austrian travellers have arrived at Bangoon by the over-land route from China, through Vannan and Braino, after having been prevented by Chinese officials from entering Pattert, seems to show that the expedition of Count Szechenyi (apparently the one alluded to has met with the Abbe flux and his companion Gatet. Count See heart and his fellow travellers had been exceptional orthogae in securing first-site recommendations and basepoints from the Tannen Vamen or Portion but after making a vain attempt to a netrate into the country by the northern route which rous through the town of Sining, they have fared with no better success by way of the southern and more fropoints frome by Beitang. The Governor General as the reviews of Spectures, which estimate thete, had approfrontier that the exploit should be considered as "a nur-it rious act of the first closs." but the Thibitians were in-excrable, and it is a remarkable proof of the shoust complate independence they now only that instituting the Chinese authorities to have been acting bons file, which there appears no reason to donnie the Thitetans have been enabled to set at definice the instructions of the Pearing towermment.

-The observations of statisticians have been of late directed to the serious bursteady decrease in the population of France, as evident by the gradual leswring of the high rate. To 1878 the number of both, was 107,211, a lower storage than that of the last of years. In 1861 the average was 2.68 per cont. In 1861 it was 2.6, to 1863 it ness again to 2.00 but between 1864 and 1868 it sank to 2.03. From 1874 to 1878 it outlier designs to 2.00. filled to 256 and in the latter year it was entered. There are two cases for this degrees, via the force umber of marriages and what is int more in Event decime in the number of children positions of these marriages. In the nerved between less and look the average of marriages was 0.78 per cent, which dethe average of marriages was 0.79 per conf., which de-clined an the corresponding sears of the seat of color to 0.78, and is now only at the radio of 1.70. The proposition of children to each marriage is describing more old more with the exception of Berther and one of the partition of the exception of the color and south of the the expension partition of the color of the example of the end of the color of the local population is under the system of a partition of the one to the characteristic of the end of the end of the end of the well-back parameter that the end of the end edistedu presunte tione in entino, more tion presental per marriage and M. Handy there has sent directions of the right communes to Bounds the right containing the land of the marriage of the marri above that or the preceding year.